



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR BROWDER.

ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1859.

Some idea of the spirit which actuates the "annexation-acquisition-seizure party," in this country, may be formed from a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, in which he discussed our foreign relations. He set out with the declaration "that the principle that the weaker nation must be absorbed by the stronger and organized nation, applied to our relations with Central America." And what a principle this is to advocate, in connection with our dealings with surrounding nations! He then went on to say, "that the only contest the Government would have in pursuing such a policy, would not be with the people of these territories, but with Spain, France, and especially with England. He looked upon the Cuban question from another standpoint. The President had given ample reasons for its annexation. Its geographical position commanded an advantage to which Americans could not be indifferent. The coastwise and Mississippi trade, amounting to some two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and which, before ten years, will amount to five hundred millions of dollars, equal to the whole value of real estate in Ohio, will pass within the range of Cuban cannon. There was a necessity to have this trade properly guarded and protected, but he did not believe that, in the present condition of the question, Spain would sell Cuba, for the reason that she has that Spanish pride there. He was willing, however, to vote for the bill introduced by Mr. Branch, but he was not particular as to the amount appropriated, looking to negotiations for the purchase of Cuba, and looking then to the orderly SEIZURE of it. He would not discuss the relations of the Government with Central American affairs, but he would remark that the great stumbling-block seemed to be the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the diplomatic blunder of the nineteenth century. The United States must grow without, or fall within, for the nation that failed to embrace every opportunity for advancement, would just as surely fail of its destiny. He contended that this principle should be applied to Mexico."

We have never known more unsound, mischievous doctrines, to be condensed in so short a space. If our government could be induced to act upon them, and our people to sanction them, we would soon become "a bye word and a reproach among the nations of the earth."

The Union is now contending manfully for the continuance of "a judicious tariff," which will supply the legitimate and constitutional wants of the government, and maintaining that if too much revenue unduly strengthens the government, "too little unduly weakens it." This is what the Whigs have always asserted—indeed, it is a part of their political creed. In arranging such a system of revenue they have, also, always said, that the great interests of the country, commercial, agricultural, and mechanical, can be protected to a considerable degree, against the disastrous competition of foreign capital and foreign low wages and cheap labor.

The Union now, also, sees danger, not so much from the advocates of a protective tariff, as from those who are the advocates either of a total abolition of a tariff system, or of a system reduced to a scale at which it will be inadequate to supply sufficient revenues for the proper and efficient administration of the government. Already, it says, are propositions pending before Congress for a repeal of the federal revenue laws and a resort to direct taxes, to be levied by the States for the federal exchequer. And, it adds, that, although not brought forward in that spirit, or intended for such a purpose at all, these propositions are, in fact, nothing more nor less than suggestions for a dissolution of the Union! Here again is good Whig doctrine—always maintained—always urged.

Indeed, to carry on the government successfully these principles must be supported.

We do not, know, however, that we can be as enthusiastic as the Union has become, and assert as it does, that "the Tariff is the Union."

The Pacific Railroad bill in the Senate, "drags its slow length along." Mr. Bell proposes to invite proposals for three roads—but for the purpose of making three—but to find out from practical men which route is the cheapest and best. The bill, as amended, has been ordered to be printed.

At a sale of the property belonging to the estate of the late Jno. W. Evans, of Orange county, the home tract, 107 acres, was sold to Dr. P. T. Johnson at \$7.00 per acre. The lower tract, 100 acres, was bought by G. T. Whitlock at \$4.00 per acre.

The railroad across the Panhandle of Virginia, and the bridge over the Ohio at Steubenville, are soon to be completed. This will shorten the distance between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, by Railroad, forty miles.

The steamer Philadelphia, from New York, for New Orleans took one hundred thousand dollars in specie. The Africa for Europe takes half a million.

The Postmaster General estimates that \$16,000,000 will be required for the service of the Post-office for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1860.

The bill for "codifying the revenue laws," recently the subject of considerable discussion, has been defeated in the House of Representatives.

A. D. Rector, esq., formerly of Fauquier County, has been elected Engraving Clerk of the Missouri Legislature.

Col. Fauntleroy, U. S. A., is in Washington.

Mr. Hickman, of Pa., delivered a speech in the House of Representatives, on the Tariff subject, on Tuesday, and earnestly advocated a revision of the Tariff. He said the House was told that a better day was coming; that the financial revolution was passing away, and prosperity returning. The Secretary of the Treasury was confident there were signs of returning prosperity, a large margin for increase of importations; but his estimates for the coming year were based upon the opinion that a reaction in the trade and business of the country had commenced, which (he thought) might be but the hope of the Secretary, springing from the necessity for recommending a revision of the tariff of 1857. By the Secretary's showing the revival of the farmers' business, was at the expense of one-fourth of the price of the commodity, and there was a general stagnation in home industry. The National Treasury was virtually fifty millions of dollars in debt, and the country owed five hundred millions of dollars abroad. He earnestly advocated specific duties in contradistinction to ad valorem duties, which he contended were injurious to the interests of the whole country. This would give returning prosperity and relieve the Treasury of the embarrassments by which it is surrounded.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared and submitted to Congress a bill for the reorganization of the collection districts, and to reduce the ports of entry from 116 to 75, and to discontinue altogether 21 of the 86 ports of delivery. By this measure he estimates that the saving in the collection of the revenue will be about \$400,000 per annum. It is not proposed to reduce the salaries of the officers, as under the new arrangement, they would have additional duties. He suggests that steam-tugs for revenue purposes be used at the larger ports, and whether smuggling could not be better prevented and relief to distressed vessels furnished, by employing vessels of the navy. It is recommended that the revenue cutters be ultimately dispensed with, and that their service be performed by the navy. The difficulty standing in the way seems to be the disposition of the revenue marine officers. But they could be continued as an adjunct of the navy until their present commissions expire, and those who have rendered important and worthy service hold an assimilated rank in the navy.

The movements in behalf of the new Territories continue in Washington. James M. Crane, delegate elect from Nevada Territory, has issued a circular to members of Congress, presenting a long array of arguments why the bill to organize that Territory should become a law. The length of the Territory is about 600 miles; its width about 450 miles, and its population ranges from fifteen to eighteen thousand souls. He gives a glowing description of its mining and agricultural features, saying, in conclusion, that he can enter into no bargain or arrangement for organizing the territories through Congress. He has ordered a bill providing for the organization of a territorial government for Dakota, to be reported, with a boundary extending west to the Rocky mountains. Mr. Colfax, and Mr. Graham, the delegate from Colorado, appeared on Tuesday before the Committee on Territories, and addressed them in favor of the latter territory, but the committee arrived at no conclusion in regard to it.

The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the proposition to raise the rates of Postage, says: "We much prefer to see Congress agitating the question of reform, by enquiring looking to reduction of expenditures to the present revenues of the Government, rather than raising the revenues to meet the expenditures. The true system of economy is in the reduction of expenditures. To raise the rates of postage, without reducing the expenses of the Department, is only taxing the people for the benefit of contractors, and reducing the expenses will not require an increase of postage; for should there still be a deficit, the Treasury can better make it up. We, therefore, deprecate any scheme for the increase of postage, until, at least, searching inquiry has been made into the expenditures and every reduction made that is possible. When expenses have been reduced to the lowest possible point, then the people will be prepared to hear the question of increased postage agitated."

Attention has at last been drawn to the enormous revenues attached to the offices of Coal inspectors. There are two of these respectable personages, one residing at Reading, Pa., the other at Baltimore, whose duty it is to purchase the coal, which Uncle Sam finds occasion to use in his dock yards, armories, and on his war steamers, for which service they receive a commission of five per cent. on all purchases. And when we recollect that the sum \$80,000 to \$1,000,000 of that valuable article is consumed each year, we can at once perceive that the ordering of a very slight reduction in the fees of these gentlemen, would be a saving indeed.

Professor Steiner, the young American aeronaut, that made an aerial flight from Cincinnati to New York, last Fall, alighting in a neighboring corn field, has been engaged for some time in attempts to solve the problem of aerial navigation, and, it is thought, has been successful. The Xenia News announces that he has about to make a practical application of the results of his experiments.

The editor of the paper has been shown a lengthy, designed to cross the Atlantic in sixty hours, for the construction of which Professor Steiner desires to secure the aid of Congress.

Hon. John Letcher, (says the Fairmont Free Virginian,) writes to a citizen of Fairmont that he intends, upon the adjournment of Congress, to pay his respects to his own constituents, first, as in duty bound; then, to visit Northwestern Virginia; then to strike over to the Ohio river, which he will be likely to follow up to Wheeling and finally, to give us a call. Therefore, he may be expected to make a speech in Fairmont before the day of election—perhaps at May court—and which due notice will be given.

The Hebrews of New Orleans approve of Mr. Buchanan's course in regard to the Mortara case. At the anniversary of their Widows' and Orphans' Home, in that city, several gentlemen commended the action of our government, and the assembly drank with approval the following toast: "The President of the United States and his constitutional adviser, Gen. Cass."

The wife of Thomas Reddy, of Lockport, New York, put her little child in the wood-box, near the stove, for safe keeping, while she went down the street; the stove became hot, and set the wood-box on fire, and before assistance could be rendered, the child was burned to death.

The Kernell Mills of the Gotham powder works, Me., containing eighty kegs of powder, blew up on Saturday afternoon, killing Mr. David R. Jones. The mills were owned by G. G. Newhall & Co., of Salem, Massachusetts.

Three hundred and forty-one maps, charts and sketches of the Coast Survey of the United States have been published since 1844.—These include harbors and parts of the coast of twenty States and Territories, namely: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, California, and Oregon and Washington Territories.

This great national work—a work indeed, in which the whole maritime and scientific world have an interest—has been carried on much more rapidly than the like work, in any other country. We will perhaps recur to this subject at an early day, and show some of the results so far attained, as compared with some of the great European Coast Surveys.

The joint resolution which has passed the Senate, conferring upon Commodore Stewart the rank of Senior Flag officer on the active list, virtually creates a new office, besides inflicting a rebuke on the President of the Retiring Board, now in command of the Paraguay expedition. The pay and emoluments will be about \$5,000 per annum.—Under the act of 1857, captains in command of a squadron were entitled to rank as Flag officers, while performing that duty, but not otherwise, and the Department authorized a flag accordingly. If the honor proposed to be conferred on the gallant Stewart was even more conspicuous, it would challenge the approbation of the country, as did that which was awarded to Gen. Scott by Congress.

The New Bedford Mercury says that one of the most reliable merchants of that city estimates that the fleet of whalships to arrive the present year will result in a loss to their owners of a sum varying but little from one million of dollars. This enormous loss is attributed to various causes—the ill success of the fleet, the fall in the price of oil, the extravagance of fitting, and the bad management of masters in the refitting of ships, principally at the Sandwich Islands.

The Washington correspondent of the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer, states that "Mr. Buchanan, in a letter addressed to some committee in Baltimore, in February, 1852, denounced Mr. Fillmore's Administration for the enormity of its public expenditures, when they amounted to considerable less than one-half of what they now are, and proposed as the only remedy for such extravagance, the election of a Democratic President."

The United States Steamer Harriet Lane of the Paraguay fleet, was spoken on the 3d ult., in latitude 20° 43' S., longitude 34° W.—She would put into Rio Janeiro to repair machinery. It is rather surprising, that whilst ocean steamers, built by private enterprise, make voyages after voyage without damage, there is scarcely a government steamer that makes a voyage without having to put into somewhere to repair machinery!

Simple-minded people are at a loss to understand the fact that the Senate is ready to give thirty millions of dollars as an instalment for the purchase of Cuba, whilst the Secretary of the Treasury advises the Committee of Ways and Means that eighteen millions of dollars in Treasury notes fall due before the first of July next, and that he has no means of providing for them.

The Chicago Daily Press learns that a speculator, not a resident of that city, who has been operating to a considerable amount in pork, has suddenly disappeared, leaving his creditors minus the value of from 2,000 to 3,000 hogs. He has purchased hogs, giving checks in payment upon certain brokers, whose checks were not honored, and sold his hogs for cash, thus pocketing the handsome sum of \$20,000 or more.

Madame Kisselhorff, the lady of the Russian ambassador at Paris, is so exceedingly beautiful as to have been called the "Rose of Russia." She is so ardent a defender of woman's rights that her husband does not dare to present himself at her grand entertainments unless he receives a written invitation. She dresses in black lace or velvet, with a profusion of rich jewelry, and is an inveterate and very successful gambler.

The United States Supreme Court has, in the case of Quigley against the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, decided negatively the long-mooted question whether a civil action for libel can be maintained against Corporations. The Court reversed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Baltimore, where the plaintiff recovered a verdict of \$5,000 against the defendant.

Wm. H. King, a native of Baltimore, was elected mayor of Houston, Texas, on the 3d instant, by a large majority. Mr. King served his apprenticeship in that city as a bricklayer with Col. John Wesley Watkins, at present United States marshal, and subsequently emigrated to Texas, where, by his industry and energy, he has become the chief executive officer of one of the leading cities of that prosperous and growing State.

The Cumberland Civilian, with the view of showing the extent of the lumber trade of that city, states that during the last twelve years one firm alone has sold to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 6,540,000 feet of white pine lumber. The Civilian says that in Cumberland that works are now being constructed for the distillation of oil from coal for burning, &c., is incorrect.

The hundred and fifty-third birthday of Franklin was celebrated in New York, at Nihil's saloon. It was a brilliant affair.—The toasts were short and pithy. A letter was read from the Hon. Edward Everett, regretting his inability to be present. Mayor Bennett presided. The hall was in aid of the printers' Free Library.

Philip Jesse, aged 120 years, died in New Garden, Russell county, Va., on the 1st December. It is stated that a short time before his death, he was able to attend to his own household affairs, and that while in his hundred year he cut and split one hundred rails. He was, probably, the oldest man in Virginia.

Several merchants of Cincinnati have been advised to swindle out of about \$25,000 worth of goods by one B. R. Brown, who had been doing business in Cleveland since last spring. He bought the goods on credit, shipped them to Cleveland, disposed of them, and disappeared with the proceeds.

The ninth moving letters of "Mozis Ad-dams" in the "Southern Literary Messenger," which have attracted so much attention, and caused such general laughter, and such multitudes of sore ribs, are from the pen of Dr. G. W. Bagby, a Virginian, and a native of Lynchburg, but now residing in Washington.

The President and Secretary of the Treasury. Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, threw a bomb-shell into the Democratic camp of the Senate a few days ago, which seems to have stirred up that grave body very much. He introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress a plan for the raising of the revenues of the Government by specific, instead of ad valorem, duties.

It will be recollected that the President, in his annual Message, recommended the substitution of specific duties for the mode now in operation. He even went so far as to argue, (which he did with a great deal of force) that specific duties would be much more fair and equal, and would raise a greater revenue than duties collected as they now are, *ad valorem*. This recommendation of the Chief Executive officer of the nation seems to have been utterly ignored by his party friends in Congress. No one has made the first motion to carry the suggestions of the President into effect. On the contrary it has been passed over without the slightest notice. The Senator from Rhode Island, probably moved by a sense of sympathy for the President, seeing how entirely he was deserted by his party friends, took up the subject in his speech, and brought forward the resolution to which we have above adverted.

Strange to say, though, this proposition, although in exact accordance with the views of the President, was at once resisted by the Democratic members of the Senate. Why? Because the Secretary of the Treasury, in his Report, so far from conceding the President's position that specific duties were the best, undertook a labored argument to prove that they were not. He stoutly contended the idea that ad valorem duties were more equitable than specific duties, and that, as assumed by the President, and thus presented the unusual spectacle even in a Government like ours, of a President and one of his Cabinet Ministers, differing *to celsu* upon an important and vital measure of public policy.

It is manifest, then, that if the resolution of the Senator from Rhode Island had been adopted, the Secretary of the Treasury would have been under the necessity of reporting a plan for the collection of the revenue directly at variance with the convictions of his own judgment. On the contrary, he falling in with a large majority of the President's party friends, administered a distinct and emphatic rebuke to the Chief Executive for daring to entertain the Democratic heresy that specific duties were better than those *ad valorem*. A nice imbroglio, truly—but one such as is constantly occurring in a party of contrivances and expedients, by advocating a different set of principles for every parallel of latitude that runs across the country.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Postage Reform. The Senate's Post office committee yesterday determined to report favorably on the bill of Senator Huber for a reform in the postage laws, the vote upon the question in the committee room being, yeas—Messrs. Yulee, Ward, Gwin, and Rice; nays—Messrs. Bigler, Hall, and Dixon. This bill proposes to abolish the franking privilege on all printed matter weighing over three ounces, except the President's annual message and accompanying documents, the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Patent office, and the Congressional Globe; to increase the rates of inland postage from three to five cents upon letters conveyed by mail; to reduce the rates of foreign letters to less than three thousand miles, to leave the postage to and from the Pacific side at ten cents, as at present, and to charge hereafter, twenty cents on foreign letters to and from points over 2,500 miles distant.

This bill if passed by Congress though it may not cure all the evils of the present United States postal system, will doubtless prove very beneficial to the public interests, inasmuch as it will operate as an stopper to the future publication of useless books by Congress, though at the same time it can hardly fail to prevent such publication of works by Congress really needed by the interests of the public service. However, it will save millions in that way, and will also add millions to the revenues of the Post Office Department.

The Committee is understood to be still engaged in considering the propriety of recommending further pruning, if not the entire extinction of the franking privilege, according to the terms of the bill of Senator Lyndon.—*Wash. Star.*

The Pride of Success. Northerners have frequently observed and remarked upon the attachment of the house-servants of the slave States to their masters and mistresses. The feeling is frequently so strong that a word in the slightest degree derogatory to the fair standing of any member of the family, is considered as *personal* by the slave, who will for weeks watch for an opportunity of revenging himself by some mischievous trick. Great interest is also taken by the house-servants in whatever regards the welfare of their masters, and mistresses, and they are as proud as any members of the family can be of their success in the eyes of the public service. We were a witness in Kentucky, a few years ago, of an incident which was fully illustrative of this latter feeling. The complete returns had been received the evening before, of the election of a member of Congress in that district. Both the rival candidates resided in the village, and their two house-servants met in the street, as they were in the usual practice of doing. But Sam, the slave of the beaten candidate, usually as stiff as a poker, now hung his head a little whereas, Rafe, the slave of the successful candidate, usually rather humble in appearance, now carried himself erect, and proudly as Julius Cæsar.

Rafe, meeting Rafe, at the village, shared Sam, screwing up his courage, "wholly, you look as stiff as a starched petticoat." "Hah! Sam Nigger!" exclaimed Rafe, strutting by him, "won't you get on now?"

Mr. Montague's Position. We publish Mr. Montague's Letter defining his position as to the Internal Improvements "lines."

Was it entirely ingenious in Mr. Montague to say he voted "against all appropriations for works of improvement" (in obedience to the will of his constituents)? Without "wishing" it, may he not "advised" some "superior" thinking it was *only* in obedience to their will? and not in obedience to *his* own? Has he not always been considered a determined opponent of Internal Improvements, until his nomination?—*Fred. News.*

There is a rumor abroad in Senatorial circles that Gen. Miramon, of Mexico, proposes to sell to this government, *also Santa Anna* the States of Sonora and Chihuahua, for sixteen millions. To do this it is necessary to set aside the Constitution and ignore the Liberal law of this country, and that that Rafe is mixed up with this offer.—*Wash. States.*

HAYES MEDICAL JOURNAL AND NEWS OF 1859.—The January number of HAYES Medical Journal is now ready. Those who wish to subscribe, or to order a single copy, should send the price for the Journal and News, \$5 per annum, in advance.

Dalton's Physiology.—A Treatise on Human Physiology, designed for the use of Students and Practitioners of Medicine, by John C. Dalton, M.D., with 234 illustrations, price \$1.25. Just published, and for sale by

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The American Colonization Society.

The annual meeting of this praiseworthy organization took place last evening in the hall of the Smithsonian Institution, and, though the notice given had been only a limited, a large number of ladies and gentlemen participated. A little after seven o'clock the meeting was opened, with prayer by the Rev. John O'Connell. The Secretary of the society, Rev. H. B. Gurley, then read some extracts from the last annual report. From this it appears that the society during the past year has fitted out two expeditions of free negroes anxious to try their fortunes in the flourishing republic of Liberia. The report contained statistics taken from a letter of President Benson to the people of the rising colony, showing that agriculture had lately received a new impulse there, and that the cultivation of cotton, coffee, and other important products was rapidly and steadily on the increase. Allusion was made to the contract undertaken by the society for the education and protection of the unfortunate blacks lately taken in the slave trade. The report also contained an exhibit of the financial progress, showing the receipts during the year 1858 to have been \$61,820 19, and the expenditures \$61,126 57, leaving a surplus in the treasury of \$693 62.

The report having been read, the president of the society, Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, rose and delivered a graceful and appropriate address. Forty-two years ago, he said, Robert Finley originated the idea of establishing a colony for such free negroes as might choose to emigrate. The Colonization Society was organized to carry out that design. Success had crowned his labors, and Liberia, containing within itself all the elements of political and social strength, was slowly developing a distinct and independent nationality. It was now in a condition to stand alone, deriving its power not merely from the emigrants, but from the natives who are daily flocking to the new and prosperous State. While the people of Liberia numbered nearly half a million, the emigrants and their descendants constituted scarcely twelve thousand souls. The society relied for its success upon one of the most common impulses of our common nature—the desire of bettering our condition. It was their hope that acting under this universal impulse, the whole free colored population of the Union would ultimately seek its home and the proper field for its energies on the coast of Africa. They would go there eagerly, at their own expense; and commerce, which owed debt to the race for having first removed them, would discharge that debt by affording the means of their return.—*Wash. Union.*

The Different Kinds of Thermometers.

The thermometer most generally used in the United States, and also in England, is Fahrenheit's. The interval on the scale between the freezing and boiling points, is divided into one hundred and eighty equal parts. This division is similarly continued below the freezing point to the place 0, called zero, and each division upward from that is marked with the successive numbers, 1, 2, 3, etc. The freezing point is thus the 32d division; and the boiling point is the 212th division; these divisions are called degrees.—In addition to Fahrenheit's thermometer, there are two others known as Reaumur's and the Centigrade thermometer. The only difference between these three kinds of thermometers is the difference in graduating the interval between the freezing and boiling points of water. Reaumur's is divided into eighty degrees, the Centigrade into one hundred, and Fahrenheit's into one hundred and eighty. According to Reaumur, water freezes at 0 deg., and boils at 80; according to the Centigrade, it freezes at 0 deg., and boils at 100 deg.; and according to Fahrenheit, it freezes at 32 deg., and boils at 212 deg. In England, Holland, and the United States, the thermometer most generally used is Fahrenheit's. Reaumur's scale is used in Germany, and the Centigrade in France, Sweden, and some other parts of Europe. The scale of the Centigrade is, at present, almost universally adopted for scientific purposes.

"Hazel River Again." The Corporation of Fredericksburg, founded several years since that her subscription of \$10,000 to the improvement of the Hazel River Navigation, was just so much money sent lost and gone forever. The heavy freshets that occurred were highly disastrous to that work, as well as the Rappahannock Canal, which was the common carrier after the junction of the two rivers.

These works have been in disuse—except from town to Ellis's for some years.—Of no good to the Corporation, and of no advantage to the private stockholders who had embarked their money in opening up a highway to our market for their produce. A proposition was read at the last meeting of the Council, from Mr. Hill—who owns a mill on Hazel River—to open up and clear the navigation of that stream of all obstructions—without the expenditure of a dollar from the Corporation—down to where the O & A Railroad crosses the Rappahannock River, coupled with a statement that Mr. G. J. Kelly would open the Canal on down, and thus give a water carriage to Fredericksburg.

Mr. Hill's proposition was, simply, that the Corporation should transfer her stock in the Hazel River improvement to the private stockholders, who, in return, should represent her interests in a stockholders' meeting, and authorize him to do the work. The Council tabled the whole matter.—*Fred. Herald.*

Morphy, the Chess Player.

Paul Morphy having vanquished all the Chess players of the world, but Mr. Stanton, now offers to play that gentleman, and give him a pawn and a move, but of course no player of Mr. Stanton's supposed calibre would accept of such an offer. Mr. Morphy, however, is justified, after the course of Mr. S., in making such an offer, and he says to his friends that he is sure he can beat him with that advantage. Mr. Harwitz played a blindfold game of eight at the Cafe de Regence, after the manner of Morphy, of which he gained six, was beaten one, and drew one. But his opponents were only third-rate players, and Morphy declares he will play a blindfold game of twenty on the same conditions. Mr. Anderson will return immediately to his class of Mathematics at Breslau, carrying with him the good opinion and the friendship of all who had the pleasure of meeting him. After the termination of the set match, Anderson and Morphy played five chess games, of which Morphy won four. The latter will probably play no more matches during his sojourn in Europe, but will content himself with an occasional encounter with the best players, at odds.

NEW BOOKS.—Poems by Frances Ann Kemble, in one handsome volume, price \$1. Poems by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, from the last London edition, corrected by the author, completed in three volumes, blue and gold, \$2.25. The History of the Religious movement of the Eighteenth Century, from the revival of piety in its different denominations, and its relations to British and American Protestantism, by Abel Stevens, D. D., volume 1, from the origin of Methodism to the death of Whitfield, \$1. Just published, and for sale by

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The Sixth Regiment.

The march of this regiment from Fort Leavenworth, in Missouri, to Sacramento City, in California, is quite an incident, in these peaceful days. The regiment left Fort Leavenworth in May, and arrived at Sacramento on the 20th of November. They were on the route 190 days, spending every Sunday in camp. The actual marching days were one hundred and sixty-two. They averaged about one hundred miles per week, the whole distance passed over being about 2800 miles. This we take to be the longest march in our annals. It is nearly twice the length of Hannibal's famous march into Italy from Spain, at least twice the length of Xenophon's march, when he brought back the Ten Thousand, and much longer than Napoleon's march to Moscow. One thing distinguishes this march above all others, and that is, that not a man perished by death. The regiment did not lose a man by death, but arrived in Sacramento with every soldier it had at Leavenworth. It moreover, lost only about thirty miles out of eleven hundred. These facts speak very highly in praise of the attention and forethought of the officers, and the discipline and regularity of the men. In the meanwhile, the route lay across a country which has always been considered peculiarly inhospitable. In fact, at Carson's Valley, the snow fell for three days, and at the end of that time lay upon the ground eighteen inches deep. Of course it retarded the progress of the soldiers, who, at this part of the march, worked through it at the rate of from two to four miles a day. The sixth is a gallant old regiment, and was highly distinguished in the war with Mexico. But we think this march, all the way on foot, under the circumstances, the highest achievement attached to its name, although it had to contend with no enemy but the elements and the distance. It is, moreover, the first body of regular soldiers that ever crossed the Plains. Soldiers who can make such a march, with such admirable order, can go anywhere. No enemy of anything like equal force, can stand before them. At present they are armed with the rifle musket, range eight hundred yards.

Among the officers of the Sixth, who made the march, we observe the names of several Virginians, or at least names very common in Virginia, and nowhere else, as far as we know, for instance, Garnett, Armistead, Marshall, &c. Of the catalogue, however, we know personally, but one: Major Edward Johnson, of Chesterfield, who served with his regiment in the Mexican war, and was breveted for his gallantry in the various battles before the city of Mexico. He is well known in this city.—*Rich. Whig.*

Secretary Cobb and Senator Clay.

Apocryphal of the disagreement between a Democratic President and his leading Cabinet Minister, touching the best mode of collecting the revenue, we find the following extract from a letter of Senator Clay, of Alabama, going the rounds of the press.—"He regards the views of the President as merely 'conformable.'"

The Senator's expression, if Mr. Whig President had recommended specific duties? But here is the extract:—"The President's Message has been unfortunate in some of its recommendations, in the judgment of most of his party in Congress. His recommendation of specific duties is regarded as a departure from the principles of free trade and of the Democratic party, and adverse to Southern interests. It will probably command the entire Black Republican support and that of the Southern Know Nothings, some old Whigs who are acting with the Democratic party, and the Pennsylvania, and perhaps Kentucky and Louisiana Democrats." Hence, there is some danger of some bill providing specific duties being passed at this session! Secretary Cobb disagrees with his Chief, and recommends the continuance of *ad valorem* duties. This would ensure his reappointment if a member of the British Cabinet, but our President tolerates his disobedience. If Secretary Cobb had resigned, as he should have done, he would have done more to reinstate himself with the Southern Rights' Democracy, than by any act since his defection in 1850-51."

It seems to us that the above contains an "Irishman's hint" to the Chevalier Cobb, to resign his office. Will he do it? Hardly!—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The Ice Crop.

The New York Courier of the 15th inst., says that although dealers in ice have not been kept so long in suspense this year as last, respecting the size of their crop, there are more drawbacks to their success than most people imagine. Their article in trade was manufactured with remarkable rapidity during the previous season, and the result, but as it is not in human nature to be able to move about on the river during such weather, work was suspended on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, thus losing three valuable days. Then came more snow, which had to be cleared off before cutting could be commenced; then rain, which drove all hands in doors, and thwarted away much of the ice. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, work has been prosecuted with such energy during favorable weather, at the ice stations of Athens and Catskill, that half the full crop has been already hauled. The ice is found to be of the quality, from 10 to 12 inches thick.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Africans.

Two of the Wanderers' crew of Africans have been smuggled in to Mississippi, and put to work on a plantation of Mr. Montague, near Canton. The Vicksburg Sun says:—"He says they are obedient, and when encouraged to labor they work vigorously. They speak some kind of gibberish to each other, which we could not understand, but Mr. Montague did. Mr. M. said they were intelligent, and were quick at comprehension, and told us they had learned English from us, and that they were at the school, he said something which we did not understand to us, and grasped our hand, and said, 'How d'ye do, mingo? me' son' bacca and whiffy.'"

The Fredericksburg Water Power.

The stockholders of the Water Power Company held a meeting last night to adopt some means of relieving it of the embarrassing debt now hanging over it. After considerable talk, Mr. J. Warren Slanger, introduced a resolution that twenty percent, additional be advanced on each share of stock. This additional assessment, to create preferred stock, which shall be guaranteed by the company. All the private stockholders voted in favor of the resolution. The proxies of the Corporation declined voting until after consultation with the Council. So the Water Power is for the present in *stagnu* quo.—*Fred. Herald.*

NOTICE.—Having just added largely to my stock, I am now prepared to furnish at *lowest* prices, all goods in my line, and name as part of the stock, the following articles, viz: Bar, Rod, Nail, Hoop and other IRONS; Cast, Sheet, and Tin STEEL; Hubs, Axles, Springs, &c. Smith's Tools and Blades of all sizes. Also, for sale, at prime cost, a large stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c. Farmers, Blacksmiths, and others, in want, are solicited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders promptly executed. GEO. T. BALDWIN, No. 13, North Fairfax street.

5 BBL'S. BARCLAY & PERKINS' LONDON BROWN STOUT, and 5 bbls. Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, just received, and for sale by

MARSHALL & WARD,

5 HIDS. NEW CROP N. O. SUGAR, just received and for sale by

J. H. McVEIGH & SON, Prince Street W. B. B.

Louis Napoleon and France.

The last Westminster Review contains an account of the last meeting of the English against Louis Napoleon, that we remember to have read. It arrays mighty rifle force and clearness, all the arts of strategy and usurpation with which the Emperor